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THE UPPER ASHLEY; AND THE MUTATIONS OF FAMILIES

By Henry A. M. Smith

In the numbers of this Magazine for January and April 1919 an account has been given of the seats on the Ashley River as high up on the north side as the limits of the Dorchester settlement and on the south side up to the line of the Ashley Barony.[1] Of the Dorchester settlement an account has been given;[2] and the Ashley Barony with the various plantations formed out of it has also been described.[3] The present Article is intended to complete the settlements along the upper part of the river as far as there were any of note.

TRAVELLERS REST

Northwest of "Tranquil Hill" (the last seat on the north side of the river described in the January 1919 number) was a plantation known as "Travellers Rest." It was originally part of the grant for 550 acres made to Gabriel Glaze 18 July, 1696, which 550 acres descended to Malachi Glaze who transferred 250 acres to George Crichton as mentioned in the account of "Eagles" plantation in the January 1919 number of the Magazine. How the property

[1] Vol. XX, pp. 3, 75.
[2] This Magazine, vol. VI, p. 62.
[3] Ibid., vol. XI, p. 75.

passed from Malachi Glaze, or his representatives, the writer has not ascertained, but it was later owned by Peter Bocquet Jun[r] a Merchant in Charles Town, for on 25 May 1774, Peter Bocquet Jun[r] and Elizabeth his wife transferred the plantation as containing 350 acres to Isaac Chanler of Charles Town "Doctor of Physick."[4] Dr. Chanler was the son of the Reverend Isaac Chanler for many years the Baptist Minister officiating at the Baptist Meeting House on Ashley River, constructed on the plot of land conveyed by Richard Butler as mentioned in the account of "Tipseeboo" plantation. Dr. Chanler remained in possession of the property for many years. He seems in later years to have become financially embarrassed, and, under legal proceedings against him, the 350 acres were on 7 April 1800, conveyed to Mathias Hutchinson "Esquire."[5] Mathias Hutchinson had long prior to that date become an adjoining landowner. On 4 May, 1782, "Laine de la Perche of Charles Town Gentleman" had conveyed to "Mathias Hutchinson and John Harth of Charles Town aforesaid Gentlemen" a plantation of 122 acres adjoining to the west this property of Dr. Chanler's.[6] Apparently Harth must have transferred his interest to Hutchinson for Harth does not again appear as possessing any interest in the property. This 122 acres was situated within the limits of the original Dorchester grants but it does not appear on the record from whom de la Perche acquired. Whether the name "Traveller's Rest" was first applied to the 122 acres or the 350 acres is not clear. Mrs. Poyas, who says a considerable portion of her life was spent at the adjacent plantation "Tranquil Hill," states "Dr. Chanler also had a country seat near Mr. Horlbeck's Oak "Grove, just at the north of Tranquil Hill avenue, contiguous to "Col. Hutchinson's land, and finally when sold, was merged into "the 'Traveller's Rest' Plantation, belonging to the family of the "late Major Edward L. Hutchinson."[7] She also describes Traveller's Rest as "homely" in contrast to "beautiful Tranquil Hill."[8] Dr. Chanler's long occupancy left his name on the bridge across

[4] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, No. 4, p. 131.
[5] Ibid., Bk. B., No. 7, p. 261.
[6] Ibid., Bk. G., No. 5, p. 463.
[7] *Our Forefathers*, p. 68.
[8] Ibid., p. 109.

the branch of Eagle Creek which crosses the public road near the head of the avenue to Tranquil Hill which is still known as "Chanler's bridge." He was the greatgrandfather of the late Messrs. R. Maynard Marshall and Alexr. R. Marshall of Charleston, and a descendant of his who went to New York, married a Miss Astor, and was the ancestor of the present Chanler family of New York. Mathias Hutchinson, afterwards sometimes spoken of as "Captain" Mathias Hutchinson, married no less than five times and at his death the property passed to his son the late Edward L. Hutchinson in whose family it continued until after 1880. During the lives of the father or son considerable additions were made to the property for at the survey made of the property after the sale it contained 1135 acres including beside the 122 acres and 350 acres several other tracts, all parts of the original Dorchester grants.

TOWN OF DORCHESTER

West of Eagles, and Chanler's 350 acres, lay the two grants aggregating 4050 acres which constituted the Dorchester settlement. As described in the Article on old Dorchester before referred to, this tract of 4050 acres was subdivided into a large number of small parcels for allotment among the settlers. In process of time as the first settlers died or they or their children found their allotments too circumscribed, and obtained larger grants elsewhere, a process of aggregation began, the subdivisions were again consolidated, and larger holdings created in fewer hands, so that eventually the whole of the original settlement was contained in five or six large farms or plantations. With the abandonment of the Town proper laid out at the junction of Ashley River and Bossua or Bo-shoo-ee Creek, the lots were thrown out of occupation and by sale and possession became a part of the adjoining plantation.

BRANFORD'S

North of Traveller's Rest was a plantation formed out of an aggregation of several of the subdivisions of the Dorchester grants. On 20 July 1731, John Hawks conveyed to Barnaby Branford 120 acres "within Dorchester."[9] To this Barnaby Branford added in

[9] M. C. O., Bk. K, p. 124.

1737 40 acres from the Executors of Moses Hawks,[10] in 1743 200 acres from the devises of Joseph Brunson,[11] in 1748 45 acres from John Osgood and Benjamin Baker,[12] in 1749 90 acres from William Branford,[13] in all some 495 acres. Barnaby Branford seems to have been the son of John Branford who early appears at Dorchester and apparently was connected with that settlement. From the first Barnaby Branford the property seems to have passed to his son, another Barnaby Branford, who with Mary Magdalen his wife conveyed the plantation as containing 564½ acres to John Joor on the 28 December, 1787.[14] From John Joor the property passed to Dr. Cornelius Dupont who on 15 March, 1820, added an adjoining plantation of 400 acres formerly a part of "Malling Barony,"[15] and, at Dr. Dupont's death his executor on 2 January, 1844, conveyed the whole property to the late Dr. William Moultrie Brailsford (a great grandson of General William Moultrie) in whose hands the property continued until his death posterior to 1886. The place may have had some distinctive name but it is simply referred to as "Branfords" on such maps as the writer has seen.

DORCHESTER PLANTATION

In 1757 William Fishburn "sadler" and Thomas Fishburn "taylor" "of Jackson's Burgh Pon Pon" conveyed to Judith Postell of Dorchester Town, Widow, some 90 acres consisting of several of the subdivisions of the Dorchester grants which had been acquired by William Fishburn deceased (father of William and Thomas Fishburn) from Thomas Osgood, David Ferguson, Thomas Way, Roger Sumner, and Stephen Dowse. This William Fishburn the elder was apparently the William Fishburn who on 27 November, 1722, purchased from Ebenezer Way a tract of land in Colleton County. This 90 acres at the death of Judith Postell was on 31 December, 1766, transferred to Elijah Postell, at whose death it was conveyed by his executor John Postell to the Rev.

[10] Ibid., Bk. W, p. 273.
[11] Ibid., Bk. II, p. 154.
[12] Ibid., Bk. GG, p. 224.
[13] Ibid., p. 228.
[14] Ibid., Bk. A, No. 6, p. 72.
[15] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 17.

Thomas Gates who with Elizabeth his wife conveyed the tract as containing 93 acres to Charles Benjamin Ladson. To this Mr. Ladson added 265½ acres acquired from Thomas Davis, 242 acres from Jacob Ford and Henry A. De Saussure and 17½ acres granted by the State making an aggregate of 618 acres. Charles Benjamin Ladson was a brother of Eliza Ann Webb, wife of Daniel C. Webb, mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth" plantation, and after him the station called "Ladsons" on the Southern Railway was originally named, that part of the public road from Dorchester to Goosecreek lying between the station and his dwelling being frequently referred to as the "Ladson Road." After Mr. Ladson's death the property was under proceedings to administer his estate sold in 1835 to the trustee of John C. You and wife, by whom it was on 21 December, 1851, transferred as 618 acres to John R. Stall, who in 1855 conveyed to Joseph W. Davis, the property as conveyed covering all the lots in the old Town of Dorchester excluding the parish church and its lands. This tract of land seems in Mr. Ladson's ownership, and subsequently, to have been known as Dorchester plantation, no doubt because it included the old Town site.

THE PARSONAGE OR GLEBE

This was a strip of 75 acres fronting on the river and running back some one hundred chains. The part on the river was one of the 50 acre lots in the first range of the Dorchester subdivision, and was numbered 25 and originally allotted to Samuel Sumner Sen[r] and also included one half of lot No. 26 originally allotted to Joanna Way. When it was purchased as a glebe for the Parish Church of St. George does not appear on the record. The first glebe of 150 acres was inconveniently far from the Church and by an Act passed in 1724, the vestry were authorized to sell it, and on 8 April 1725 this 150 acres was conveyed to Thomas Diston.[16] The new glebe on the river was probably purchased soon after; as by an old map dated 3 March 1725 this 75 acres is surveyed and described as the Parsonage land composed of lot 25 and one half of lot 26. The parsonage house was built on this tract, on the public high road. A grove of fine live oak trees still marks the

[16] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 269.

spot. The tract continued to be the Parish glebe for years. The Parish Church in Dorchester having been long abandoned, and in ruins, the property was by an Act of the General Assembly passed in December 1855 transferred to the Episcopal Church of St. Pauls, Summerville, and by the vestry and churchwardens of that Church conveyed in February 1857 to John R. Stall for Joseph W. Davis and became a part of the Dorchester plantation.

OAK GROVE

Next west of the Glebe was a plantation which was composed of a number of the Dorchester subdivisions. Prior to 1785 Stephen Cater had acquired lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 all lots in the first range fronting on the river and aggregating 350 acres. On 4 January, 1785, this 350 acres were by the executors of Stephen Cater conveyed to Peter Horlbeck who was one of the two Horlbeck brothers who came to the Province about 1764 and were before the Revolution large constructing contractors in Charles Town. Peter Horlbeck, having acquired a competency, bought this property and made it his residence. An account of Peter Horlbeck and of the place is given by Mrs. Poyas[17] where she states that according to tradition the beautiful live oak avenue (some of which still remain) was planted by Mrs. Peter Horlbeck. To this 350 acres Peter Horlbeck added in 1788 fifty acres (lot No. 17) purchased from John Postell Sen[r18] and after his death the whole 400 acres "late the residence of Mr. Peter Horlbeck deceased" was in 1807 conveyed to Thomas Baas.[18a] The Oak Grove property was well known in the locality for its fine live oaks and the lands were reported to be the best in the limits of the lines of the Dorchester grants which contained in the part away from the river a good deal of infertile pine land. During the ownership of Thomas Baas he added to the plantation lots 15 and 16 and part of lots 13 and 14 so that the plantation aggregated 557½ acres.

[17] *Our Forefathers*, pp. 68, 69, 81.
[18] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, No. 6, p. 240.
[18a] Ibid., Bk. U. No. 7, p. 323.

PRIOR'S TAVERN

Next to Oak Grove was a tract of 100 acres consisting of two of the original Dorchester subdivisions (Nos. 11 and 12). Lot 11 had been originally allotted to the Rev. Joseph Lord the Minister who came with the Dorchester settlers from Massachusetts. Lot 12 seems to have been originally allotted to John Simmons who seems to have transferred to Daniel Chastaigner whose executor Isaac Porcher Jun^{r} under authority of an Act of Assembly passed in 1712 conveyed to Joseph Lord.[19] The Rev. Joseph Lord returned to Massachusetts and in 1721 conveyed the two lots to Thomas Osgood Jun^{r} [19a] by whose son the Rev. John Osgood, who had removed to Midway, Georgia, they were in 1757 transferred to John Edward[20] and were afterwards acquired by one Seth Prior who established a tavern on the roadside long known as Priors Tavern, which continued to be kept until the advent of railroads, and the decay of travel on the public roads rendered such places of entertainment unprofitable. According to Mrs. Poyas, Seth and Sam Prior two of the descendants still kept it as late as 1830. In 1882 the remains of the old tavern and its out buildings could still be seen on the north side of the public road but they have since all disappeared.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Next west of Prior's property was an 100 acre tract which belonged to the Congregational Church of Dorchester. The settlers of Dorchester were largely Congregational immigrants from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and at the subdivision of the original grants, lot 9 fronting on the river in the first range of lots and containing 50 acres was in 1700 set aside for the ministry, and the original meeting house—for many years called the White Meeting—was constructed on this lot. The Parish Church of St. George was built in the "place of trade" or Town of Dorchester but the Meeting house of the Congregational body was on this lot 9. The adjoining lot—No. 10—also containing 50 acres had been allotted to the Rev. Joseph Lord who in 1721 conveyed it to trustees for the

[19] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, p. 4.
[19a] Ibid.
[20] Ibid., Bk. SS, p. 364.

Congregational body.[21] The tract of 100 acres constituted the parsonage for the residence and use of the Minister of the Congregational Church for many years as long as there was a resident minister, but in later years—after 1865—the entire tract, with the exception of the site of the Meeting house and a few acres around it, was sold off. The old walls of the building were shaken down in the earthquake of 1886, but the fragments of the brick work still remain with the adjacent cemetery.

BARREN HEATH, OR ROSE HILL

Northeast of the Prior's Tavern tract and the Congregational Parsonage was a plantation of some 479 acres which in 1717 belonged to Robert Miller. Robert Miller if not among the first members of the Dorchester settlement from Massachusetts was early connected with them and apparently obtained several of the subdivisions for this 479 acres was entirely within the lines of the Dorchester grants. Apparently to fortify his title he took out in December 1717 a grant to himself for this 479 acres.[22] He also owned an additional tract of some 544 acres not far removed and which was apparently part of a grant made 17 May 1700 to Robert Fenwick[23] for 1000 acres. From the first Robert Miller the property passed to his son Robert Miller,[24] after whom it is next found in the possession of John Perdriau, whose administrator in 1787 conveyed it to Benjamin Waller[25] by whom it was transferred in 1789 to Morton Waring,[26] who in 1803 conveyed to John Rose,[27] the same who is mentioned by Mrs. Poyas as Deacon John Rose of the Congregational Church,[28] and who owned it for many years. On an early plat it is designated by the suggestive name of "Barren Heath" but after it was acquired by John Rose it was known as Rose Hill. The swamp or creek through a part of the property and which debouches into the Ashley River at

[21] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, p. 8.
[22] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 196 (or 224).
[23] Ibid., vol. 39, p. 400.
[24] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 474.
[25] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, No. 5, p. 229.
[26] Ibid., Bk. C, No. 5, p. 286.
[27] Ibid., Bk. L, No. 7., p. 2.
[28] *Our Forefathers*, pp. 128, 130.

the site of the old village of Dorchester and there had the Indian name of Boshoe or Bosua Creek became known as Rose Creek and the public road running along Rose's property to the main Dorchester Road became and is still known as the Rose Creek Road.

SUMNERS

Next west of Barren Heath was a small plantation composed of an aggregation of several of the Dorchester subdivisions in what was called the second range in the first division. Starting from lots originally allotted to Joseph Sumner and William Way and increased by small additions in the hands of subsequent owners, John Cousins, Mary White, Gillson Clapp, John Sumner, until it finally reached an aggregate of over 200 acres. It does not seem to have had any distinctive name or in any wise to have been of any interest. It represented the extreme western limit of the original Dorchester grant, of that part of it called "Roses" land from an original Rose (probably Thomas Rose) for whom it had been surveyed prior to the Dorchester grant to John Stevens in 1696.

NEWINGTON

West of the Dorchester grants lay the Axtell property. Daniel Axtell was a merchant in London. There was a Daniel Axtell a competent officer in Cromwell's army who was in command of the guard at the trial of King Charles I, and who, after the Restoration, was tried in 1660 as one of the regicides and executed. The life of him given in the Dictionary of National Biography does not state whether he left any descendants, and there is nothing on the record here, save the identity of name, on which to base a conjecture of relationship between the London merchant and the officer who was executed. Daniel Axtell the merchant together with Joseph Morton seem to have taken a great deal of interest in forwarding the settlement in Carolina. In a letter from the Proprietors to the council in Carolina dated 18 October, 1690, they refer to "Landgraves Morton and Axtell who brought five hundred people to Carolina in a month."[29] Exactly when he first came to Carolina the writer has not found on the record, but on 13 Decem-

[29] *Cal. St. Papers Am. and West Ind.*, vol. 1689–1692, p. 331.

ber, 1680, a warrant was issued to lay out 3000 acres to "Mr. Daniel Axtell, of London March[t] one of y[e] settlers of this province."[30] In August 1681 he was created (at the same time with Joseph Morton) a Landgrave. His patent, which is in Latin, on record bears the date of 10 August 1681.[31] His appointment was on motion of John Archdale then acting as one of the Proprietors.[32] He does not seem to have lived long after arriving in the Province. On 23 February, 1683/4, a warrant was issued for land to his only surviving son Holland Axtell as "Holland Axtell Esq[r] Landgrave,"[33] so his father must have been then dead. Before his death Landgrave Daniel Axtell seems to have had run out to him a tract of land on the Edisto River as the place of his intended settlement for in a warrant dated 9 February, 1690 to lay out to Seth Sothell a seigniory of 12,000 acres, it is directed to be laid out in Colleton County "beginning att a creek above Londonople and "about a mile Distant from y[e] said Towne & from thence run-"ning up all along by the riverside to & above the tract of land "Landgrave Axtell marked to be laid out for himself upon parts "of which he sett up a frame of a house."[34]

No grant appears to Landgrave Axtell for this tract; it may have been covered by some later grants made to his widow on Edisto River, or as seems indicated by the language of Sothell's warrant, it was abandoned. The probability is that Landgrave Axtell fixed his settlement (if he fixed any before his death) at the spot afterwards occupied by his widow and early known by the name of "Newington."

Landgrave Daniel Axtell left a will dated 3 August, 1678, in the probate of which in England he is described as late of Stoke Newington, Middlesex but at Carolina deceased.[35] He left in Carolina his widow Rebecca Axtell frequently referred to on the records and deeds of the time as "Lady," "Dame," and "Madame" Rebecca Axtell, or simply Lady Axtell. In his will he mentions two sons, Daniel, and Holland, and five daughters, Sibella, Mary,

[30] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 23.
[31] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. "Grants 1692–1739," Appendix, p. 48.
[32] Ibid., London MS., vol. 1, p. 12.
[33] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 144.
[34] Ibid., p. 214.
[35] This MAGAZINE, vol. IV, p. 235.

Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Anne.[36] Not all of these came to Carolina. Daniel his eldest son died at sea before 3 May 1681.[37] In December, 1686, a warrant was issued to lay out to Dame Rebecca Axtell 2900 acres for the arrival of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, said Lady Axtell, John Hulton, Mary Hulton, Rebecca, Holland, Elizabeth, and Ann Axtell, William and Daniel Hulton.[38] Sibella does not seem to have come, nor Mary at that time, (unless Mary Hulton was Mary Axtell and Daniel Hulton her son named after his grandfather). Holland Axtell died in 1691. In his will he mentions his mother, his brothers in law John Alexander and Francis Turgis, and his sisters Ann Alexander and Mary Cuthbert.[39] If Mary Hulton was Mary Axtell then she must in the interim have married Cuthbert. Ralph Izard who arrived in Carolina 3 October, 1682,[40] (about the same time as the Axtells and was possibly one of the settlers procured by Morton and Axtell) had some connection with one Robert Cuthbert or Cutbert,[41] the only one of the name in the Province at that time known to the writer who may have married Mary. Rebecca Axtell (the daughter) seems to have married John Moore, who in 1683 had been appointed Secretary and on Sept[r] 1683 Receiver General of the Province, and to have removed with her husband to Philadelphia.[42] Elizabeth married first Francis Turgis, and after his death Governor Joseph Blake. Anne married first John Alexander, and second Joseph Boone. In addition to the warrant for 2900 acres already mentioned the record shows the following warrants to Lady Axtell:

16	December	1696	for	1000	acres
7	October	1704	"	1000	"
4	September	1707	"	500	"
2	April	1711	"	640	"
7	May	"	"	640	"
"	"	"	"	640	"

[36] Ibid., and vol VI, p. 175.
[37] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1672–1692, pp. 82–83.
[38] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 196.
[39] This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, p. 176, and vol. VIII., p. 169.
[40] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1682–1692, p. 304.
[41] Ibid., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 124.
[42] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 459.

The grants under these warrants do not all appear on the record, and there were later grants to her for warrants which do not appear on the record. It is probable that the settlement at Newington was under the original warrant to Landgrave Axtell for 3000 acres or to her for 2900 acres. It was evidently there she made her residence and home, and it was generally known as Newington as early as 1696,[43] and no doubt was so called after Stoke Newington where Landgrave Axtell had formerly resided. In April 1711 Lady Axtell donated Newington to her daughter Lady Blake, the certificate of William Bull the surveyor declaring that he had laid out 1000 acres "part of 2500 acres formerly run out to Lady "Rebekah Axtel. . . . which s[d] 1000 acres is distinctly known "by the name of Newington or the Hill C. and which by request of Lady Rebekah Axtel is laid out unto Lady Elizabeth Blake "the 15 April, 1711."[44] At the same time she laid out an adjoining 100 acres known as Hill B. for her daughter Mrs. Boone. Lady Axtell seems to have died soon after 1720 leaving according to the recitals in several deeds a will dated 5 April, 1720.[45]

No copy of this will appears on the record here. In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1899 in an article on the Axtell family in America it is stated that there was "a clause in Lady Axtell's will leaving property to her 'kinsman Daniel Axtell in New England.'" There may thus be a copy of her will extant in New England. If so, and the clause is correctly quoted, then it is good evidence that there was some relationship between Landgrave Daniel Axtell, and the Daniel Axtell who came from New England with the Dorchester settlers, lived not far from Lady Axtell, and afterwards returned to Massachusetts.[46] In her will Lady Axtell confirmed her donations and devised the two tracts to her daughters. Lady Elizabeth Blake the daughter of Lady Axtell had married for her first husband Francis Turgis of Cedar Grove. After his death she married the Honourable Landgrave Joseph Blake who was the son of Admiral Benjamin Blake, a brother of the celebrated Admiral Robert Blake. Admiral Benjamin Blake with 21 persons (including no doubt his son Joseph)

[43] This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, pp. 66, 67.
[44] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, p. 357.
[45] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 47.
[46] This MAGAZINE. vol. VI, p. 77.

arrived in the Province in 1681 and established his settlement at the "New Cut," at the junction or meeting point of the Stono and Wadmalaw Rivers, where he and his son had a fine settlement composed of two adjoining tracts of 1000 acres each called one "Plainsfield" and the other "Pawlett." Joseph Blake was afterwards one of the Proprietors and a Governor of the Province. He married first (apparently in England) Deborah Morton, a daughter of the first Landgrave Joseph Morton, by whom he does not appear to have had children, and second Elizabeth, daughter of Landgrave Axtell and widow of Francis Turgis. Governor Blake died in 1700 leaving surviving him his widow, one daughter, Rebecca, and a posthumous son afterwards known as Col. Joseph Blake. His daughter Rebecca married George Smith, second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith. Governor Joseph Blake during his life had his residence at "Plainsfield," but after his death his widow, after the gift to her in 1711 of Newington, seems to have made that place the home of her children and herself. Lady Blake died in 1726 and by her will devised her real estate to her son Joseph Blake,[47] who seems to have made Newington his home and residence in lieu of Plainsfield. It was probably by Col: Joseph Blake, who was one of the wealthiest men in the Province that was constructed the fine, large, capital brick mansion at Newington which, according to Mrs. Poyas, (who says she was often there in her childhood) contained one hundred windows on its front.[48] The outhouses and offices were also of brick, and the garden, and grounds, and ornamental waters carefully and elaborately laid out. The avenue possessed a double row of live oaks on each side, a very unique feature in live oak avenues in South Carolina. This feature has led the writer to suppose that Newington may have been the country seat alluded to by Miss Eliza Lucas in her letter to Miss Bartlett in 1742[49] with a "large double row of Oaks, on each side the Avenue w^{ch} leads to the House, and seems designed by Nature for pious meditation and friendly converse." The writer has also speculated as to whether the naturalist Catesby referred to the house at Newington in his account of the rattlesnake.[50]

[47] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1726–1727, p. 70.
[48] *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 13.
[49] *Eliza Pinckney*, ed. of 1909, p. 55.
[50] Vol. 2, p. 41.

"The largest I ever saw was one about eight Feet in length, "weighing between eight and nine Pounds. This monster was "gliding into the House of Colonel *Blake* of Carolina; and had cer- "tainly taken his Aboad there undiscovered, had not the Domestick "Animals allarmed the Family with their repeated Outcries; the "Hogs, Dogs, and Poultry united in their Hatred to him, shewing "the greatest Consternation, by erecting their Bristles and "Feathers, and expressing their Wrath and Indignation, "surrounded him, but carefully kept their Distance; while he "regardless of their Threats, glided slowly along.

"It is not uncommon to have them come into Houses a very "extraordinary Instance of which happened to myself in the same "Gentleman's House, in the Month of February 1723; the Servant "in making the Bed in a Ground Room (but a few Minutes after "I left it) on turning down the Cloaths, discovered a Rattle-Snake, "lying coiled between the Sheets, in the middle of the Bed."

To Newington as given by Lady Axtell to her daughter in 1711 was added an adjoining tract devised by Lady Axtell in her will to Lady Blake and later a tract of 550 acres granted in 1705 to Moses Martin and purchased by Col. Blake, all which with a smaller adjoining tract added by Daniel Blake carried the acreage of Newington up to some 1838 acres. Col. Joseph Blake died in 1751 and by his will devised to his eldest son Daniel Blake "the plantation I live on called Newington"[51] Daniel Blake was born about 1731 the son of Col. Joseph Blake by his wife Sarah the daughter of Daniel Lindrey. He inherited a large estate, and lived at Newington as his country seat, and residence, and died about the 29 December 1780. He left no children and by his will he devised Newington to his widow (Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Izard) for life, and then to his brother William. Mrs. Elizabeth Blake continued to make Newington her home and died there in 1792. William Blake lived mostly in England and it does not appear that after his sister-in-law's death he ever resided for any length of time at Newington. At his death in 1803 he devised Newington to his son Joseph Blake and grandson William Blake[52] who do not seem ever to have resided at Newington, and on 23 March,

[51] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 448.
[52] Ibid., Bk. D, p. 514.

1837 sold Newington to the late Henry A. Middleton.[53] A full account of the Blake Family of South Carolina has been published in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[54] According to Mrs. Poyas' recollection the house at Newington was destroyed by fire about 1845[55] According to the statement of an old Methodist Circuit Preacher (he being then over 80 years of age), who was reared in the vicinity, made to the writer in 1889, the house was burned in 1817, but as Mrs. Poyas knew the house well in childhood her recollection is most to be relied on, and the late Henry T. Peake of Summerville himself told the writer that as a boy he had been through the house which entirely supports Mrs. Poyas' recollection. The old walls stood, an imposing old ruin, until 1876 when they were taken down to make use of the bricks. It was found however that so firmly were they held by the old mortar that it was impossible to clean them for use. Shortly before 1861 a party of deer hunters from Summerville took refuge in the old basement from a violent rainstorm, when one of the party exploring a recess found that by removing some plaster and bricks an old closet was opened in which there still remained a number of bottles of old madeira wine which thus concealed had escaped the flames. The site of the old grounds and garden was leased by Mr. Middleton in 1876 to the United States Government for an experimental tea farm and the plough passed over the area. The magnolia walk, the holly walk, the garden lines are all gone, the old terraces obliterated and the ornamental lake an empty quagmire, and only a mass of broken bricks mark the side of the old residence, but to the writer remains the memory of the delightful days before their entire destruction spent in wandering through the mazes of the old grounds and the terraces sloping to the old rice fields and around the walls of stately Newington.

MOUNT BOONE

At the same time that Lady Rebecca Axtell set off to her daughter Elizabeth Blake the Newington property, she set off to her other daughter Ann Boone an adjoining tract of 1000 acres called "Hill B." Mrs. Boone had married for her first husband

[53] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 10, p. 474.
[54] Vol. I, p. 153.
[55] *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 9.

John Alexander and after his death she married Joseph Boone the owner of the large tract on the Edisto River afterwards known as "Boone's Barony." An account of Boone's Barony and of Joseph Boone has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[56]

To this 1000 acres or Hill B the name of Mount Boone was given, presumably after the marriage of Mrs. Alexander to Boone. In the memorial made for him in 1733 by "Ann Boon his attorney and wife," the property is described as "1000 acres "devised to my wife Ann Boon by her mother Rebecca Axtell "deceased dated 5 April 1720 which is part of a tract of 2000 acres "the plat and grant of which are in the hands of Col. Joseph "Blake."[57] Joseph Boone died in 1734 and in his will he directed that he be buried at Mount Boone. After his death his widow continued to reside at Mount Boone until her death. She had, or at least left, no children by Boone, but one daughter by her first husband, named Ann Alexander. This daughter married the Hon. Thomas Waring, a near neighbour. Mrs Boone died in 1751. By her will she directed that she be interred at "my plantationed called Mount Boone" and devised to her nephew the Hon'ble Joseph Blake Esq "my Dorchester Plantation (given me by my mother) called Mount Boone."

The residue of her property, after some legacies she bequeathed to her nephew the Hon'ble Joseph Blake in trust for her grand daughter Ann Slann wife of Andrew Slann. She appointed as the Executrix of her will Mrs. Mary Smith the widow of Landgrave Thomas Smith (the second Landgrave) and as Executor Henry Smith son of Mrs. Mary Smith.[58] Mrs. Boone survived her nephew the Honourable Joseph Blake, and the devise to him of the Mount Boone property never took effect and her executor Henry Smith—the executor who qualified on her will, advertised, on 25 November 1751, Mount Boone for sale, viz: "To be sold "on the plantation known by the name of *Mount Boone* on Thurs- "day the fifth day of *December* next, the said plantation containing "1000 acres with sundry household goods, corn, pease, and pota- "toes, formerly belonging to Mrs. *Anne Boone* deceased."[59]

[56] Vol. XIII, p. 71.
[57] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 47.
[58] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 459.
[59] *S. C. Gazette*, No. 915.

The plantation was sold by her executor to Walter Izard and his brother Thomas Izard; and on resurvey was found to contain 1190 acres. Thomas Izard devised his interest in the property to his brother Ralph from whom it passed to his eldest son Ralph Izard Jun^{r}. The one half interest of Walter Izard went to his only son and heir John Izard, and at the latter's death passed under his will to his sister Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of the Honourable Arthur Middleton. When Ralph Izard Jun^{r} and his cousin Mrs. Middleton disposed of the property does not appear on the record but not long after 1800 it appears in other hands. Mrs. Poyas with her happy facility for getting things mixed, finding a copy of Mrs. Boone's will in the family papers of Henry Smith her executor, stated that Mrs. Boone had devised the Mount Boone plantation to her nephew Col. Joseph Blake who thereupon changed the name to Newington.[60] The inaccuracy of this statement was shown in a previous number of this Magazine.[61] She did devise it to him in her will but the devise never took effect, her nephew died before her, and never owned Mount Boone, and Newington was a wholly different plantation. It is singular that after the number of times the statements of Mrs. Poyas in her different publications have been shown to be inaccurate, still would be writers on subjects historical and genealogical will continue to publish her misstatements. This has been repeatedly done in communications to current publications. One contributor in especial to local papers who seems possessed of considerable antiquarian zeal but little historical acumen continues to assert Mrs. Poyas' mistakes with complete indifference to the repeated corrections that have been made.

The mansion at Mount Boone was situated not far from the public road now called the Cypress road. There remain the foundations of a considerable brick building. Apparently the house must have been destroyed many, many years ago. On a map made in 1766 by Nathaniel Bradwell no house is designated and it may have been burned. All trace of garden or grounds has disappeared. The cemetery was not far from the house. Mrs. Poyas who wrote in 1860 states "on a massive slab about

[60] *The Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 55; *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 12.
[61] Vol. VI, p. 82.

"five or six inches thick apparently of granite and on a foundation "of brick surmounted by an urn is the following inscription:

"Here Lyeth the Body of
"Mr. Joseph Boone,
"who Departed this Life the 24th
"day of February 1734
"Aged 57 years."

When the writer visited the spot, the urn had disappeared, the slab was broken in half, and the brick foundation had been partly removed, and the inscription was with difficulty decipherable. The property was possessed by negroes and all the other tombstones rapidly going to destruction.

BURTON OR FAIRSPRING

Southwest of Mount Boone lay a plantation originally granted for 320 acres on 8 September 1697 to William Norman.[62] The warrant for this 320 acres had been issued as early as 10 April 1684 "for y[e] arriveall of himselfe, wife, son William two servants "& the Rights of one negro assigned him by Mathew English."[63] William Norman, or his son William, had a close connection with the settlers of Dorchester from Dorchester New England. By the will of William Norman (father or son) made in 1702 he devised the 320 acres (save 20 acres on the West side of ',Well gutt" to his Widow Huldah Norman, who afterwards married William Adams, and with her second husband on 20 June, 1705, conveyed the 300 acres called "Burton" plantation to Moses Norman, who on 24 May, 1733, took out a grant for 115 acres adjoining, and thereafter sold to Ralph Izard 126 acres part of the original 320 acres tract, and the 115 acres adjoining under the name of Burton plantation. This Ralph Izard was the third son of the first Walter Izard of Cedar Grove[64] In 174—he married Rebecca Blake daughter of Col. Joseph Blake of Newington, and probably acquired the Burton plantation so that his wife might be near her father. On 9 August 1748 he added 197 acres adjoining purchased from Andrew

[62] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. Grants 1694–1739, p. 69.
[63] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 153.
[64] This MAGAZINE, Vol. II, p. 223.

Slann off a grant originally made to Benjamin Waring, and added also 41½ acres purchased off the Westo grant of 1000 acres to John Stevens, making in all a plantation of 479½ acres.

This place seems to have been the country seat and residence of this Ralph Izard during his life, and at his death in 1761 he devised it—as "the plantation I now live on called Burton" to his son Ralph generally known as Ralph Izard Junr. Ralph Izard Junr married Elizabeth Stead daughter of Benjamin Stead a wealthy merchant who moved back to England. Up to the close of the Revolutionary war Ralph Izard Junr and his wife seem to have occupied Burton as their country seat and residence, and during their occupancy the name of the place seems to have been changed from Burton to "Fair Spring." It was at the residence on Fair Spring that the incident of the British search and Mr. Izard's escape took place mentioned in Garden's Ancedotes[65] and alluded to in a former number of this Magazine.[66]

After the close of the Revolutionary war Mr. and Mrs. Izard seem to have abandoned Fair Spring as the residence. There may have been a number of reasons for this. Possibly the residence had been destroyed by fire, the not infrequent fate of country shingle roofed houses in South Carolina, or perhaps with a large young family they desired to be in a more agreeable neighbourhood, nearer to Charleston. Mr. Izard purchased first the place called "Childs" on the north side of Ashley river[67] not far from his brother Walter's residence Spring Farm, but soon sold it and purchased and established his residence at Schieveling on the south side of the river.[68] After Mr. Izard's death in 1797 the Fair Spring place was allotted in the division of his estate to his daughter Elizabeth Izard and acquired by his son in law Col. Thomas Pinckney who married Elizabeth Izard. After Col. Pinckney's marriage the property was sold to Timothy Ford.[69] Col. Pinckney does not appear to have ever resided there. When the house was destroyed the writer has never been able to ascertain. The site shows the foundations of a fair sized brick house with the remains of brick

[65] First Series, p. 242.
[66] Vol. VI, p. 85.
[67] Supra, p. 29.
[68] Supra, p. 88.
[69] *Pinckney vs. Pinckney*, 2 Rich. Eq. Reports, p. 218.

out buildings. When the writer visited the spot all vestiges of the garden and grounds had disappeared. There was the evidence of a fine spring not far from the house, and what appeared to have been an old ornamental pond.

WARINGS OR OLIPHANTS

Benjamin Waring the ancestor of the Waring family in lower South Carolina first appears on the record when a warrant was issued on 25 January, 1684/5, to lay out to him 760 acres of land "it being due to him for the arriveall of himselfe, wife, child & "thirteen oth[r]: P'sons whose names are recorded in the secret[rs]: "office the 11th day of May 1683."[70] The warrant does not state explicitly when they arrived but it must have been about the date of the record 11th May 1683. No grant appears on the record following this warrant and nearly ten years later—on 21 December 1693—another warrant was issued to lay out to him 700 acres reciting "Whereas Major Benjamin Waring hath made it appear "that he hath at his propper cost and Charge Imported into y[e] "Province of Carolina fourteen persons aged above sixteen yeares "to plant and Inhabitt in the said Province named Benjamin "Waring & Elizabeth his wife, phillipp Kneeler, Samuel Goodman: "Hugh Carmicaell: George Smart: Allen Knight: Arthur Rooke: "Richard Grible: Jn[o]: Ardning: Thomas Browne: William Chapman: "Christopher: Sympson: Joanna Agrees: The names of all which "persons were Registered in the Secretaries office, within y[e] space "of fourteen dayes, after theire Respective arrivell in the Province "aforesaid." &c &c.[71] This last warrant is apparently a repetition of the first except that the first mentioned 16 persons as brought in, and the second but 14, two being omitted viz the "child" (who was probably under sixteen years of age) and one other. In the first warrant he is referred to as simply Benjamin Waring, in the second he is called "Major." On 27 February, 1696/7, four warrants were issued to him viz. two for 200 acres and two for 300 acres aggregating 1000 acres[72] and on 30 October, 1704, one for "all y[e] land leying between his land Moses Norman, Lady

[70] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 136.
[71] Ibid., 1692–1711, p. 10.
[72] Ibid., p. 140.

axtell, James fford and Henry Way."[73] The following grants to him appear on the record .[74]

17 March	1693/94	for	700	acres
14 December	1696	"	700	"
14 March	1704	"	300	"
" "	"	"	600	"
15 Septr	1705	"	1070	"

The three grants for 700, and 700, and 1070 acres were located adjoining each other at the point on Ashley River just east and north of the grant to Andrew Percival, and on the tract formed of these three grants Benjamin Waring seems to have established his residence. Benjamin Waring was in 1693 a member of the Provincial House of Commons and it is probable that the land was run out to him under the early warrant in 1684 and taken possession of by him although no formal grant was made until 1693. The writer has never found anything on the record to indicate from what part of England he came. Benjamin Waring died about 1712 and his lands seem to have descended to his eldest son Thomas Waring called the Honourable Thomas Waring. Thomas Waring married as his first (or second?) wife about June 1714 Anne Alexander[75] (daughter of Anne Boone of Mount Boone). She died leaving but one child—a daughter Anne Waring—who married Andrew Slann, the son of Peter and Elizabeth Slann. Peter Slann seems to have come out under some arrangement with Essex Percival widow of Andrew Percival to manage the Percival properties.[76] In 1710 he obtained two grants, one for 600 acres and one for 400 acres adjoining each other and adjoining also the Weston Hall plantation of Andrew Percival and the grants to Benjamin Waring.[77] To this plantation he gave the name of Moore Town or as spelled More Town. He died prior to November, 1713,[78] leaving a will by which he devised one half of his property to his widow Elizabeth Slann and one half to his infant son An-

[73] Ibid., p. 193.
[74] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, pp. 252, 315, 499, 522.
[75] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 96.
[76] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 17.
[77] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. F, pp. 186–188.
[78] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 17.

drew Slann. His widow shortly after seems to have married the Honourable Thomas Waring after the death of his first wife Anne. In 1729 the Moore Town plantation was divided between Elizabeth Waring and her son Andrew Slann (the latter not yet of age) 500 acres being alloted to each,[79] and on 6 December, 1732, Thomas Waring and his wife Elizabeth transferred the 500 acres allotted to the latter to trustees for Thomas and Elizabeth for life and then to their heirs.[80] The Honourable Thomas Waring died prior to 1740, and under some arrangement, his eldest son and heir Thomas Waring apparently a son by his marriage to Elizabeth Slann conveyed on 30 June, 1740 to Andrew Slann and his wife Ann Slann, his half brother and half sister, 2800 acres near the head of Ashley River[81] which seems to have comprised the three grants to Benjamin Waring aggregating 2400 acres and the 500 acres of Moore Town allotted to Elizabeth Waring less 100 acres next to Burton plantation retained by Thomas Waring and by him afterwards conveyed to Uriah Edwards.[82]

From this 2800 acres Andrew and Anne Slann conveyed in 1748 197 acres to Ralph Izard and in 1751 300 acres to Mary Drake and 400 acres to Thomas and John Drayton,[83] and also 904 acres to Dr. John Murray, leaving 1200 acres on which was the residence, and on which Anne Slann after the death of her husband lived until her death.[84] The conveyance to Dr. John Murray is not on record but on 28 April, 1767, John Murray and Lady Anne Murray his wife conveyed the 904 acres to Dr. David Oliphant.[85] Dr. John Murray had married Lady Anne Atkin whose maiden name was Lady Anne Mackenzie and who was a daughter of the Scotch Earl of Cromartie (or Cromarty) who lost his estates and title for his part in the rising of 1745. Lady Anne was a widow (the widow apparently of the Honourable Edmond Atkin, His Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affair's in the Southern Department of North America who died in Craven County in 1761.[86]).

[79] Ibid., Bk. 1729–1731, p. 29.
[80] Memo. Bk. I, p. 292.
[81] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. II, p. 35.
[82] Ibid., Bk. VV, p. 603.
[83] Ibid., Bk. II, p. 35.
[84] Memo. Bk. 13, p. 231.
[85] Ibid.
[86] *Salleys Death Notices*, p. 29.

In 1764 she married Dr. John Murray. Mrs. Ravenel in her life of Eliza Pinckney says she married George Murray but the contemporaneous publication of the marriage in the Gazette and recital of the deed to Dr. Oliphant show that she married Dr. John Murray.[87] Mrs. Anne Slann left a will dated 6 October, 1756, (which does not now appear to exist on record) whereby she devised 817 acres part of the tract of 1200 acres to her son Andrew Slann who on 25 July, 1770, conveyed the 817 acres to Dr. David Oliphant.[88] The remainder of the 1200 acres situated to the north of the public road seems to have gone to Thomas Slann for on 19 December, 1760, he conveyed 461 acres apparently that part of the 2800 acres to John Waring.[89] To these tracts Dr. Oliphant added 100 acres conveyed to him on 24 October, 1770 by Thomas Bambrich.[90] and which was apparently the 100 acres conveyed by Thomas Waring to Uriah Edwards. Dr. Oliphant thus acquired some 1800 acres of the original grants to Major Benjamin Waring. Dr. Oliphant made the place his country seat and by tradition did a great deal of work in the reclamation of the plantation. A canal for some distance down the bed of the river from Slann's Bridge towards Bacons Bridge was excavated by him so as to straighten the course of the river and drain the surrounding swamp the remains of which were still visible when visited by the writer many years ago. Dr. Oliphant was very prominent on the American side in the Revolutionary War, was a member of the Council of Safety and of the Provincial Congress of 1775 and Surgeon General of the Southern Department of the army on the Continental Establishment. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina. His daughter Jane married John Alleyne Walter, son of William Walter mentioned in the accounts of Wampee plantation and Millbrook plantation.[91] His son William Oliphant was a Captain in Moultrie's regiment and was present at the battle of Fort Moultrie in 1776. After the capture of Charles Town he took the British side and left the State when the British retired. During the war Dr.

[87] *Salleys Marriage Notices*, p. 26.
[88] Memo. Bk. 13, p. 231.
[89] M. C. O. Bk. I, No. 3, p. 312.
[90] Ibid., Bk. E., No. 5, p. 24.
[91] This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 91, and vol. XX, p. 106.

Oliphant's affairs became financially involved and after the war the property was sold to James Kennedy; and not long after Dr. Oliphant removed to Newport, Rhode Island where in 1785 he married Miss Anne Vernon and left descendants by his last wife. There is scarcely to be seen anything remaining of the old residence save a few bricks and nothing of any garden and grounds around the site. The writer has never come across any name mentioned for this plantation except "Warings," "Slanns" and "Oliphants."

In this article the writer has spelled the name Oliphant as it is so almost universally spelled in the notices, deeds and records of the time. In one or two instances it is spelled Olyphant and such no doubt was the spelling of Dr. Oliphant himself as it is the form used by his descendants at the north. When writing of his property in South Carolina it would appear less confusing to use the form under which that property appears on the record to have been conveyed to and held by him.

THE PONDS OR WESTON HALL

This was an early grant to Andrew Percival. The same Andrew Percival of whom an account has been given in the article on "The Oak Forest" place lower down Ashley River.[92] On 26 July 1682 a grant was made to "Andrew Percivall Esq^r" for a plantation of 2000 acres above the head of Ashley River "and distinctly known by the name of Weston and formerly known by the name of the Ponds."[93] Percival had been in the Province for some time previously. He was a kinsman of Lord Shaftesbury and was sent out as early as May 1674 to oversee the properties and interests of Lord Shaftesbury, to take out a seigniory for him, and make a settlement on Lock (or Locke) Island, the name bestowed by the Proprietors on Edisto Island, presumably in honour of John Locke the draftsman of the "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina;" but which name utterly failed to adhere. The 2000 acres seems to have been a special gift from the Proprietors to Percival who seems to have given to the tract the name of Weston Hall. This name has also puzzled the writer. This 2000 acres

[92] Supra, p. 41.

[93] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 61.

is situated on the upper part of the Ashley River swamp called Westo or Westoe Savannah. The grant of 1000 acres in 1697 to John Stevens a little lower down the river was always called Westo.[94] It was said to be the stopping place of the Westo Indians on their periodical, or sporadic, predatory raids on the coast Indians. At the same time in the later deeds the property is distinctly called Weston Hall, so Percival may have named it after some place in England. The other name "The Ponds" was due to the existence on the tract of three small lakes or large lagoons where the bed of the Ashley River was enlarged. These ponds always retain some water in all periods of drought and have been well known for the quantity of fish that propagate in them. It was in the neighbourhood of the Ponds, supposedly these Ponds, that during the Yemassee Indian war of 1715 a decisive defeat was inflicted upon the Indians by the Goose Creek militia commanded by Capt. George Chicken.[95] Andrew Percival seems to have established his residence at the Ponds until he returned to England, and after his death, about 1697, the property passed under his will to his son James, who seems to have died early and the land went to his brother Andrew, or to his brother and his mother Essex Percival and sister Mary Percival jointly. There is no evidence on the record that any of these came out to Carolina after the death of the elder Andrew Percival: except that on 14 December 1709 a warrant was issued to lay out to "Mr. Andrew Percival" 400 acres, from which it would appear that as Col. Percival had died some years previous this must have been his son who was then probably in the Province. The younger Andrew Percival seems to have been a barrister practicing in London (he describes himself in 1713 as of the Inner Temple and in 1723 as of the Middle Temple Gentleman) and in 1713 made an arrangement for the utilization of the plantation "Weston Hall" with one Nathaniel Carr[96] it having seemingly been before occupied by Peter Slann described in this deed as Peter Slann late of Weston Hall, deceased. In 1723 Andrew, Essex, and Mary Percival together conveyed to William Donning of "Purton in the County of Gloucester Esquire" this property under the name of Percival's upper plantation viz.

[94] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 153.
[95] Ibid., vol. VI, p. 79.
[96] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 17.

the Ponds or Weston Hall containing 2400 acres. The increase from 2000 to 2400 acres was due to the acquisition by the younger Andrew Percival by grant under the warrant of 1709 of some 400 acres adjoining land. William Donning took possession of and occupied the plantation and at his death about 1731 devised it to his eldest son Thomas Donning who at his death about 1734 devised it to his brother William Donning. After this last William Donning's death the property, apparently under some legal proceedings and sale, passed to his widow Frances Donning who resided on the property for many years. By her will in 1752 she devised the property to her son William Donning, except 1000 acres to be cut off the Ponds plantation, which 1000 acres she devised to her daughter Frances Donning. After her mother's death Frances Donning married Adam Daniel (as his second wife, his first wife having been Anne Blake daughter of Col. Joseph Blake of Newington) and at her death left an infant daughter named Frances Daniel, and thereupon the property was partitioned so as to set off to Frances Daniel the southernmost part containing 1000 acres, and alloting to William Donning the northern part containing 1400 acres. On 27 August, 1765, William Donning conveyed to Daniel Doyley this 1400 acres as part of the plantation known as the Ponds or Weston Hall.[97] Daniel Doyley not long afterwards (certainly prior to 1771[98]) conveyed to William Henry Drayton, eldest son of the Honourable John Drayton of Drayton Hall, and Chief Justice of the State after its overthrow of the Crown. The Honourable William Henry Drayton died in 1779 and the property was in 1785 conveyed by his eldest son John Drayton (afterwards Governor of the State) under a decree of court to John Glaze describing it as the plantation called the Ponds containing 1691 acres.[99] The plantation had been conveyed by William Donning to Daniel Doyley as containing 1400 acres and by Doyley to Drayton for 1691 acres so Doyley may have acquired some 291 acres adjoining which was part of a grant to Roger Sumner. To what extent William Henry Drayton and his son John Drayton made the property their residence the writer has not ascertained. After the conveyance

[97] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, No. 3, p. 751.
[98] Ibid., Bk. W, No. 3, p. 191.
[99] Ibid., Bk. O, No. 5, p. 359.

to Doyley the name Weston Hall disappears. The 1000 acres partioned to Frances Daniel was held by her up to her marriage to William Scott in 1784.[100] In some way the property passed to William Scott Junr who on 18 February 1794 with his wife Jane conveyed it to John Glaze as a plantation of 1000 acres at the head of Ashley River at the Cypress commonly known by the name of the Ponds.[101] In the hands of John Glaze (in his later life known as Col. John Glaze) as finally acquired by him, the property contained over 3000 acres and included besides the original 2000 acres granted to Andrew Percival, 400 acres granted in 1709 to Andrew Percival the younger and 438 acres part of 500 acres originally granted in 1710 to Benjamin Sumner and also apparently some 178 acres off a grant to Roger Sumner in 1733.

In February 1796 there was sold off to John Mathews 602 acres to the North west,[102] and to Thomas Waring 361 acres to the southeast,[103] and in June 1809 to John Dawson 850 acres to the southwest called Bambrick Hill [104] leaving to Col. John Glaze some 1203 acres which after his death was in 1818 sold by his executor as "The Ponds" plantation to John Schulz.[105] In the hands of the Schulz family it remained for many years, until subsequent to 1880.

BLAKE'S CYPRESS

This was a tract of land which for many years belonged to the Blake family and aggregated in their hands 2183 acres. By the will of Col. Joseph Blake in 1750 he devised to his eldest son Daniel Blake "a tract of land on the Cypress Swamp lying between the "Lands of Mr. James Postell and Barnaby Branford part of "which I purchased of Mr. James Postell Decd. the Remainder I "took up of the King."

The land purchased from James Postell consisted of parts of two grants. One of these grants was a grant made 10 December 1701 to John Boisseau, for 600 acres.[106] John Boisseau was a

[100] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 112.
[101] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 6, p. 392.
[102] Ibid., Bk. E, No. 9, p. 368.
[103] Ibid., Bk. U, No. 6, p. 372.
[104] Ibid, Bk. A, No. 8, p. 233
[105] Ibid., Bk. X, No. 8, p. 402.
[106] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 425.

French Huguenot from "Maraine in Saintonge," and was one of the French who settled near the head of Goose Creek. He seems to have been a man of some means and took out grants in the neighbourhood between the head of Goose Creek and the upper Ashley River aggregating 5420 acres. At John Boisseau's death he devised his lands to his widow Mary Boisseau who after Boisseau's death married James Gignilliat "Clarke."[107] Mrs. Boisseau's maiden name was Marie Postell and she was the sister of John Postell also a French Huguenot immigrant. James Gignilliat from the designation he gives of himself in his deeds as "Clarke," was probably a clergyman, and perhaps the minister of the small French Huguenot congregation in Goose Creek who had a small meeting house situated on a tract of land belonging to Abraham Fleury de la Plaine, and not far from Boisseau's own home settlement. Beyond his name the writer has not been able to ascertain if there was any connection between himself and the well known Jean Francois Gignilliat, to whom as the first of the Swiss nation to emigrate to the Province the Lords Proprietors donated a grant of 3000 acres,[108] and who actually took out in 1690 a grant for 800 acres not for off towards the Ashley River, afterwards a part of Woodstock Plantation. After her marriage to Gignilliat, Mrs. Gignilliat with her husband conveyed on 22 February 1711 to her nephews James Postell and John Postell Jun^{r} a plantation containing 600 acres.[109] The deed recites that Mrs. Gignilliat during her widowhood had promised to give her two nephews James Postell and John Postell Jun^{r} a plantation containing 600 acres settled with a good house, which plantation "lyeth neare a plantation belonging to M^{r}. Percivall" and then conveys the 600 acres granted to John Boisseau 10 December 1701. The plantation seems to have been partitioned and 300 acres set out to each brother. To his 300 acres James Postell added a tract of 506 acres adjoining conveyed on 10 March 1726/27 by Stephen Monk to James Postell. Stephen Monk was the son and heir at law of Cassique John Monk mentioned in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.[110] Under his patent as a Cassique John Monk was entitled to 24000 acres of land

[107] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. "Grants &c 1712–1713," p. 34.
[108] Cal. of State Papers Am. and W. Indies, vol. 1685–1688, p. 71.
[109] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1701–1714, p. 169.
[110] Vol. XIV, p. 138.

and his heir seems to have been permitted to exercise the curious privilege exercised by Landgraves Edmund Bellinger and John Bailey of having lands surveyed out under his patent and then transferring them direct to a purchaser without receiving a grant for the specific tract surveyed out.[111] On 11 February 1728 James Postell with his wife Judith Postell conveyed to the Honourable Joseph Blake the 300 acres donated to him by his Aunt and also 300 out of the 506 acres purchased from Stephen Monk. To this 600 acres Joseph Blake added 582 acres adjoining which was granted to him on 7 February, 1731/2, and which 1182 acres he devised to his son Daniel Blake. On 13 November 1764 Daniel Blake acquired from Barnaby Branford 321 acres adjoining consisting of 110 acres part of a tract granted to Benjamin Sumner 20 January, 1710 and 211 acres granted to Roger Sumner 21 April, 1733, and by John Lupton and Mary Lupton his wife conveyed to Barnaby Branford;[112] and on 22 July 1767, Daniel Blake further acquired from James Sanders and Sarah his wife 766 acres adjoining. From Daniel Blake the property passed to his brother William Blake who devised it to his son Joseph Blake and grandson William Blake who sold in 1837 to the late Henry A. Middleton together with the Newington plantation. The Blake Cypress tract possessed some very fine lands but never was made the residence of the Blake family. The Newington estate was too near for another residence to be established on the Cypress. There are some indications of the sites of two old houses, one apparently on the part purchased from Postell and the other on the part purchased from Branford. The Blakes probably had only the necessary houses for their slaves and the plantation overseer.

WARING'S CYPRESS

Next to Blake's Cypress plantation, lay a plantation long owned by one branch of the Waring family and by them also called simply The Cypress or the Cypress plantation. It was composed of the following grants:[113]

[111] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, pp. 4 and 10.
[112] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, p. 277; Bk. C, No. 3, p. 460.
[113] M. C. O., Bk. BB, p. 132.

14 March	1704	to	Benjamin Waring	for	600	acres
10 Decr.	1705	"	Moses Way	"	300	"
12 Novr.	1714	"	Benjamin Waring	"	360	"
24 Novr.	1732	"	Benjamin Waring	"	129	"
					1389	"

The first mentioned grant for 600 acres was probably made to the first Benjamin Waring—Major Benjamin Waring—and from him in some way passed to his son Benjamin Waring to whom the grants for 360 and 129 acres seem to have been made. Moses Way conveyed the 300 acres granted to him to the second Benjamin Waring[114] (or possibly to the first from whom it passed to the second). At any rate the second Benjamin possessed them all. He married Anne the daughter of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith, and by his will dated 3 April, 1736, devised the 1389 acres, one half to his son Benjamin and one half to his son George. Benjamin seems to have made his residence on the part devised to him, which as partitioned was the Southern half next to Blake's Cypress, but on 31 July, 1745, George Waring transferred his one half set off to him containing 694½ acres to John Morton,[115] who was the son of the second Landgrave Joseph Morton and the last in the male line of that family in the Province.[116] To what extent John Morton made his residence on the place cannot be ascertained. He died prior to 1753 and by his will appointed his mother Mrs. Sarah Middleton his executrix. Mrs. Middleton had been Miss Sarah Wilkinson a sister of Capt Christopher Wilkinson. She married first the second Landgrave Joseph Morton and after his death married the Honourable Arthur Middleton by whom however she had no children.[117] On 5 October, 1756, Mrs. Middleton as Executrix under her son's will conveyed the 694½ acres to Benjamin Waring already under his father's will owner of the other 694½ acres.[118] Benjamin Waring according to the diary of Mr. Elerton as given by Mrs. Poyas,[119] on his marriage in January 1745 to

[114] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. BB, p. 132.
[115] Ibid.
[116] This MAGAZINE, vol. V, p. 108.
[117] Ibid., vol. I, p. 232.
[118] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. ZZ. p. 284.
[119] *Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 78.

his first cousin Sarah Smith as his second wife, carried his wife home to the "Cypress," and on 26 April, 1746, Mrs. Benjamin Waring had a girl "born at Waring's town on the Cypress." The place was commonly called by the family "The Cypress" but it would appear from this it was also called "Waring's Town." At Benjamin Waring's death in 1763 he devised to his son Benjamin Waring (the fourth Benjamin in line) the plantation he then lived on containing 694½ acres and to his son Archar Waring the plantation which he had purchased of Mrs. Sarah Middleton also containing 694½ acres.[120] Archar Waring died in 1773 without children and his will directed that his mother should for her life enjoy the income from his plantation commonly called "Mortons" and after her death it should be sold and the proceeds divided among his sisters Mary and Florence Waring, his brother in law Thomas Waring, his brother Thomas Waring, and his niece Dorothy Waring.[121] Benjamin Waring the brother of Archar Waring according to Mrs. Poyas moved in 1782 to Columbia. When his plantation was transferred, and when the plantation of Archar Waring was sold, the writer has not been able to ascertain from the record. They were apparently both acquired, either by Thomas Waring, son of Thomas Waring and Susannah Smith, and who himself married his cousin Mary Waring daughter of his Uncle Benjamin Waring, or were accquired by his wife Mary Waring. At any rate on 29 June, 1824, all the heirs and representatives of Mary Waring the widow of Thomas Waring joined in a conveyance to Dr. Horatio Smith Waring of the plantation called the Cypress on the Cypress Swamp including several tracts all adjoining each other supposed to contain 1700 acres.[122] By a map made by Sobieski & Payne Surveyors for Dr. Horace Waring in December 1824 the entire tract contained 2395$\frac{4}{10}$ acres. It embraced the four tracts forming the original plantation of 1389 acres and also another tract which appears to be a tract of 600 acres granted to John Boisseau 15 September, 1705,[123] and passed under his will to his widow Mary who with her second husband James Gignilliat on 22 February, 1711, conveyed 200 acres to John Postell Sen^{r},[124] 200 acres to James

[120] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1754–1758, p. 504.
[121] Ibid., Bk. 1771–1774, p. 422.
[122] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 154.
[123] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 507.
[124] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 42.

Postell, and 200 acres to John Postell Junr. The deed to James Postell mentions her promise to convey to her nephews James and John Postell Junr described the 200 acres conveyed to James as "being the middle part of said 600 acres" and bounding northeast on Mr. Isaac Porcher, southeast on other part of said 600 acres being the southeast part of the same "which is by deed of even "date herewith conveyed to John Postell the brother of the said "James Postell." Southwest on part of the land of Moses Way "and northwest on the other part of the said 600 acres being the "Northwest part thereof which is by deed of even date con- "veyed to said John Postell the younger brother of said James "Postell."[125] The singular and unique fact about this (if true) is that there were two brothers named John Postell living at the same time. Singular as it appears it seems to be corroborated by the statement in the "St. Julien" list of the French in the Province desiring naturalization that John Postell had four sons named "Jean, Pierre, Jacques, Jean."[126] How and when these three tracts of 200 acres each were transferred from the Postells and acquired by the Warings the writer has not ascertained, but they certainly seem to be embraced within the lines of the Cypress plantation as surveyed by Sobieski and Payne for Dr. Horace Waring. Dr. Horace Waring (who died in 1868) sold the Cypress tract but the writer has not ascertained when. There are the remains of what seems to have been a fair sized brick residence on the plantation. Little left to evidence that there was ever any garden or ornamental grounds. Not far from the site of the old residence is the Waring family graveyard. It is in a most neglected condition with several stones but when the writer was there his time was too limited to copy the inscriptions. That branch of Waring family which decended from the second Benjamin Waring apparently generally interred their dead at this spot. The descendants of Thomas Waring the eldest son of the first Benjamin Waring seems to have made their interments at the place called "Pine Hill" several miles away at Beech Hill on the line between the Parishes of St Paul and St George. On that place there is quite a large family cemetery.

[125] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1701–1714, p. 161.
[126] *Transactions Huguenot Society of S. C. for 1897*, p. 33.

CORN HILL

Next to the Waring Cypress plantation was another plantation called Corn Hill also long owned by the Warings. It was originally in the main a tract of 520 acres granted 11 February, 1701, to John Boisseau.[127] This 520 acres seems at some time to have been acquired by the second Benjamin Waring, who also acquired 100 acres adjoining conveyed to him by William Stead off a tract of 500 acres granted 16 July 1703 to Dr. Isaac Porcher, and by Dr. Porcher conveyed in 1713 to William Stead from whom it passed to his son William Stead Junr who (prior to 1739 sold 100 acres to "Coll. Benj. Waring."[128] According to the boundaries given in the deed in 1745 from George Waring to John Morton this tract was then owned by a Thomas Waring who apparently was Thomas the son of the second Benjamin and not Thomas the son of the first Thomas Waring. The second Benjamin Waring who died about 1738 (and whose will cannot be found on record) seems to have devised this plantation of about 620 acres to his son Thomas, the next plantation afterwards called "Mortons" of 694½ acres to his son George and the next the "Cypress" of 694½ acres to his son Benjamin. This Thomas Waring was the Thomas who in September, 1745, married his first cousin Susannah Smith whose sister Sarah had a few months earlier married his brother Benjamin. Thomas Waring died in 1758 and by his will devised to his son Thomas "the plantation whereon I now live containing in the whole with what I purchased of Charles Sanders 640 acres."[129] This last Thomas Waring presumably occupied the plantation until 9 Septr 1774 when he transferred to Elijah Postel a son of John Postell who died in 1745 the plantation as on the head of Ashley River containing 660 acres in two tracts one of 460 acres and one of 200 acres but the boundaries given locate it as the plantation now under consideration.[130] Elijah Postell died about 1778 or 1779 leaving a will whereby he devised to his son William Postell his real estate [131] and on 2 March, 1779, William Postell

[127] Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 426.
[128] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 154.
[129] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761–1777, p. 521.
[130] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 6, p. 523.
[131] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774–1778, v. 166.

conveyed to Dr. Thomas Waring the plantation as containing 770 acres.[132] This Dr. Thomas Waring apparently was the son of Benjamin Waring[133] the third Benjamin who married Sarah Smith. According to the family account Dr. Thomas Waring moved to Georgetown. The plantation apparently remained in his ownership (or that of his representatives) until 1824 as the Cypress plantation then conveyed to Dr. Horatio S. Waring bounds on this side on the estate of late Dr. Thomas Waring. There are on this place the remains of two residences. One at the spot marked on the old plats as Dr. Thomas Waring's residence was evidently a brick house of fair size. The other at a spot also marked on the old plats as "Steads settlement," and apparently on the part acquired from William Stead is too broken and dispersed to tell what sort of "settlement" it was. The old bricks have been removed and only a few scattered broken bricks remain. The old plats give the name as "Corn Hill."

LANGLEYS

Next above Corn Hill was a small tract called "Langleys." This was composed of 500 acres granted 16 July, 1703, to Dr. Isaac Porcher,[134] the first immigrant of the name, and the ancestor of the Porcher family in lower South Carolina. Dr. Isaac Porcher with his wife Claude conveyed in 1713 the 500 acres to William Stead who was killed in 1717 by the Indians at his cowpen about six miles from Edisro River (*Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.* vol. 2, p. 231) and from whom it passed to his son and heir William Stead Jun^{r}, who sold to Col. Benjamin Waring 100 acres,[135] and on 19 June, 1742, sold the remaining 400 acres to Ralph Izard.[136] The property passed from Ralph Izard to his son Henry Izard, and from Henry Izard to his son the Honourable Ralph Izard who died in 1804. On all the old plats the place is called "Langleys," but why does not appear.

[132] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, No. 6, p. 220.
[133] Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 5, p. 157.
[134] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 433.
[135] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 162.
[136] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 154.

SANDERS

This was a plantation adjoining Corn Hill and Langleys. It was composed of a tract of 600 acres granted 5 December, 1704, to William Sanders,[137] who was the son of Laurence Sanders the immigrant who was in the Province as early as February 1677/8. Laurence Sanders seems to have married Sarah Erpe (or Earpe) who arrived "free in 1677." (Warrants 1680–1692, p. 59.) Laurence Sanders left at least two sons, John and William, and his son William appears to have been the William Sanders who took out this grant for 600 acres as well as several other grants in this locality: he also seems to have married Mary Perriman and may have been the William Sanders who in March 1717 was reported to have been killed by the Indians at his plantation with his wife and some of his family (*Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 231). From him this tract went to his son William known as "Col." William Sanders, who married Margaret Moore a daughter of the second James Moore, (Governor in 1719 on the overthrow of the Proprietory Government in that year) and from him to his grandson Laurence Sanders who devised it to his cousin William Sanders, who devised to his mother Sarah Sanders and his sisters Elizabeth Guignard and Margaret Ann Ford.[138] Sarah Sanders had been Sarah Slann, the daughter of Andrew Slann and his wife Anne Waring, and had married James Sanders one of the descendants of William Sanders. Mrs. Sarah Sanders by her will in 1798 devised her interest in the property to her two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret Ann.[139] Elizabeth married John Gabriel Guignard, and her son James Sanders Guignard seems to have managed the property for his mother and aunt, and in 1802 Mrs. Guignard and Mrs. Ford conveyed the property as containing 583 acres to Elijah Crum,[140] and it is from the recitals in this deed that this account of the grant and devolution of title has been mainly taken. The place seems to have been referred to as "Sanders." The writer has found no other name applied to it. There is said to be the site of an old residence on the place but the writer has never visited it.

[137] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 486.
[138] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 181.
[139] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. C, p. 532.
[140] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 181.

GUIGNARDS

Southeast of Langleys was a tract of some 700 acres which was also apparently a tract of 600 acres granted to William Sanders 15 Sept[r] 1705 and which came to Elizabeth Guignard and Margaret Ann Ford by the same course of descents and devises as mentioned in the case of "Sanders." William Sanders as already stated was the son of Laurence Sanders an early immigrant and received a number of grants for land in that vicinity viz.

15 December	1704	600	acres
15 September	1705	1000	"
" "	"	600	"
" "	"	500	"
14 April	1710	640	"

This William Sanders seems to have had no connection with the family of Lambert Saunders (or Sanders) who arrived in the Province in August 1683 with his wife Sarah (Warrants 1680–1692, p. 215) nor with William Saunders (or Sanders) who was the Attorney General for the Province in 1709 and died in 1710/11. The name of the descendants of this William Sanders seem fairly uniformly to spell the name Sanders.

This present tract so far as the writer has ascertained has no distinctive name. Nor do any of the old maps show any settlement marked on it. It was managed apparently by James Sanders Guignard for his mother and aunt and apparently sold by him under a power from them.[141] On the boundaries in some deeds it is called "Guignards."

JOSEPH IZARD'S

Next northeast of "Langley's," and "Sanders," was a fine plantation. On 15 September 1705 two grants were made to Benjamin Izard, one for 500 acres, and one for 260 acres.[142] This Benjamin Izard appears to have been a brother of the Ralph Izard[143] who was so prominent in the early history of the Prov-

[141] Ibid., p. 180.
[142] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 519.
[143] This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 208.

ince, and who was the ancestor of the Izard family in lower South Carolina so often mentioned in these accounts of the settlements on the Ashley River. Benjamin Izard died without a will in 1724 leaving a son Benjamin Izard to whom presumptively his lands descended and who died about 1737.[144] These lands of Benjamin Izard next appear in the possession of Walter Izard Jun^{r} son of Walter Izard, the second son of the first Ralph Izard, to whom they had been conveyed by the second Benjamin Izard on the 19 February, 1732.[145] How the lands past from Walter Izard Jun^{r} to his brother Joseph Izard the record does not disclose; probably by some transfer in exchange. The memorial of Walter Izard Jun^{r} (Memo Bk. 3, p. 394) is dated 28 April 1733 and declares that the lands were conveyed to Walter Izard Jun^{r} by Benjamin Izard 19 February 1732; as Walter Izard Jun^{r} was in 1732 under 20 years of age, this seems a little singular. If the transfer was to Walter Izard Sen^{r} (Jun^{r} being a clerical mistake) then it would appear that he donated the lands to his son Joseph. At any rate the property seems to have been the residence plantation of Joseph Izard, and the one referred to by him in his will as the plantation he lived upon, which he devised to his wife for her life, and after her death to his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth.[146] Joseph Izard who died in 1745, predeceased his father Walter Izard, and the latter at his death devised to his two granddaughters (daughters of his son Joseph) 400 acres called the great pond at the Cypress.[147]

This 400 acres lay immediately adjoining the plantation devised to them by their father, and was part of a tract of 500 acres granted to Walter Izard 20 March, 1715, and which as well as the writer can make out from the vague boundaries given in the grants was the reissue of a grant originally made 15 September, 1705 to one George Izard,[148] (possibly another brother of the original Ralph Izard[149]) of whom nothing more appears on the record, and who may have abandoned his grant.

[144] Ibid., p. 206.
[145] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 394.
[146] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740–1747, p. 249.
[147] Ibid., Bk. 1747–1752, p. 326.
[148] Ibid., vol. 38, p. 519.
[149] This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 206.

There is on record (Memo. Bk. 3, p. 395) a memorial of Benjamin Izard dated 25 May, 1733, claiming that the 500 acres granted to George Izard was in his possession as conveyed by George Izard but the memorial gives no date for this conveyance nor does it state to which Benjamin Izard it had been conveyed. If correct then Benjamin Izard may have later transferred it to Walter Izard Sen[r]. To the two Benjamin Izard tracts aggregating 760 acres Joseph Izard seems to have added 150 acres purchased off a tract of 600 acres adjoining granted to William Sanders 5 December, 1704, ("Sanders") and the whole with the 400 acres devised by their grandfather made a plantation of 1310 acres owned by his two daughters. His daughter Mary married Miles Brewton (the constructor of the house in King Street, Charleston now commonly called the Pringle house) and with her husband and children was lost at sea in 1775. The other daughter Elizabeth married (as his second wife) Daniel Blake of Newington at which place she lived after her husband's death.

In 1769 the plantation was found under re-survey to contain 1474 acres and was divided in halves of 737 acres one of which was sold by Mr. and Mrs. Brewton to Samuel Perdriau, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Blake to John Perdriau.[150] The part sold to Samuel Perdriau on which was the site of the old residence was by him in 1771 conveyed to John Joor J[r],[151] and the 737 acres acquired by John Perdriau was by him transferred to John Postell.[152] This plantation had some very fine lands on it next to the Cypress swamp. The site of the old Joseph Izard residence has for many years been an open cultivated field and only broken scattered bricks marked the spot. Of garden and grounds if any existed (and in the case of an Izard it is likely they did) not a vestige remains. If it ever had any distinctive name it has never been ascertained by the writer.

IZARD'S COWPEN OR CLEAR SPRING

This was a large fine estate lying next to the Joseph Izard property and originally known as Izard's Cowpen. On 15 September, 1705 there was granted to the original Ralph Izard a tract

[150] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, No. 4, p. 180.
[151] Ibid., Bk. G, No. 4, p. 282.
[152] Ibid, Bk. U, No. 6, p. 3.

of 3800 acres[153] and an adjoining tract of 200 acres[154] both which by his will he devised to his second son Walter.[155] Walter Izard himself had obtained on 23 November 1714 three grants for 500 acres each adjoining,[156] and on 20 March, 1715, two additional grants of adjoining land, one for 500 acres and one for 120 acres,[157] making with the 4000 acres from his father a total of 6120 acres. The last 500 acres granted 20 March, 1715, appears from the boundaries to have been a regrant of 500 acres originally granted to George Izard. The Izards do not seem to have resided on this property in any permanent home sense. The first Ralph Izard and the descendants of his eldest son Ralph resided at the "Camp" near Ashley Ferry and at a place on Goose Creek later called "The Elms," and his second son Walter Izard had his residence at "Cedar Grove" on the Ashley River. The first Ralph Izard nevertheless refers to this property in his will as the land on "Wassamassaw swamp upon which I am now settled." One of the uses to which the property was put by Walter Izard is indicated by the name given it in the Act passed 5 March, 1737, to lay out a road "from Dorchester to Capt Izard's Cowpen." By Walter Izard it must also have been extensively cultivated for in his will in 1750 he mentions that he has 76 slaves upon it. On 26 January, 1724 Walter Izard sold to Col. Joseph Blake one of the grants for 500 acres he had acquired in 1714 and 500 acres more off the land his father had bequeathed him[158] and the remainder of his land at the Cypress he devised by his will, 400 acres to the daughters of his son Joseph, 750 acres to his son Ralph, and the residue to his sons Thomas and John.[159] Thomas died without issue in 1754 and devised his land at the Cypress (1700 acres) to his brother John.[160] As by his father's will the part devised Thomas lay next "Rock Spring Run" where the settlement seems to have been located, it is possible that Thomas who died unmarried may have

[153] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 210.
[154] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 518.
[155] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1721–1724, p. 262.
[156] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.
[157] Ibid., pp. 208, 209.
[158] Memo., Bk. 3, p. 84.
[159] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 326.
[160] Ibid., Bk. 1752–1756, p. 172.

had his residence there but more probable that he lived on the portion of "Oak Forest" devised him by his father. John Izard his brother married Joanna Gibbes daughter of John Gibbes and also died in 1754 not long after Thomas. John Izard has already been mentioned as the owner of Oak Forest where he had his home and residence.[161] He left an only child Elizabeth to whom all his property passed. She married Alexander Wright a son of Sir James Wright Bart. Governor of Georgia under the Crown. On 20 March 1788 Alexander Wright and his wife Elizabeth transferred to John Dawson all their plantation on the Cypress known as Izard's Cowpen containing by estimation 3870 acres.[162] John Dawson was the John Dawson long a merchant at Moncks Corner and the owner of Mitton plantation of whom an account has been given in a former volume of this MAGAZINE.[163] Ralph Izard to whom 750 acres has been devised by his father married Rebecca Blake daughter of the Honourable Joseph Blake, and received by devise from his father-in-law the 1000 acres purchased by the latter from his son-in-law's father Walter Izard. At his death in 1761 Ralph Izard (the Ralph Izard who was the owner of Burton or Fairspring plantation) devised his plantations on Wassamassaw devised to him by his father and father-in-law, to his daughters, Sarah Izard who afterwards married Lord William Campbell the last Royal Governor of the Province, and Rebecca who afterwards married Col. Colin Campbell. These plantations aggregating 1750 acres seem to have been also acquired by Mr. John Dawson for by the map of the property made in 1812 by John Diamond for the division among the devisees of John Dawson, all the Izard grants are included in one plantation of 5802 acres, a fine estate. John Dawson seems to have changed the name of the plantation to "Clear Spring," and by his will directed it to be divided between his sons John, William, Charles, and his daughter Ann Hall, and it was accordingly split up into four divisional parts.

COBLEY TRACT

This was a small tract of pine land now mentioned in this Article, as it was an Izard holding, and continued long in their hands in

[161] Supra, p. 45.
[162] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 6, p. 424.
[163] Vol. XIV, p. 143–145.

connection with their other properties on Ashley River. On the 15 September 1705 a grant was made to William Sanders for 500 acres[164] bounding on the west on the large grant for 3800 acres to Ralph Izard. By William Sanders (father or son) the 500 acres was on 21 August 1731 conveyed to Jemmit Cobley, who on 31 March 1735 conveyed it to Walter Izard the elder, leaving to the tract his name by which it continued to be known. By Walter Izard it was in 1750 devised to his son Walter Izard at whose death in 1759 intestate it descended to his son John Izard of Cedar Grove, at whose death in 1780, it was by his will devised to his sister Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of the Honourable Arthur Middleton of Middleton Place who at her death in 1813 devised to her son John Izard Middleton at whose death in 1849 it passed to his nephew John Izard Middleton, from whose estate it passed in 1887. Beyond this point on the swamp there were a number of early grants, but on none of them was any residence established that made it a seat of any note, at least on none that the writer has had an opportunity to visit.

In closing the articles on the Ashley River and its settlers it is of interest to observe how families that seemed rooted upon it, have shifted and disappeared, and the manner in which in many cases they migrated elsewhere.

THE GODFREYS

Capt. John Godfrey the eldest son of Col. John Godfrey the first immigrant had a large tract on the south bank opposite Charles Town and his brother Richard had a grant of 600 acres, a part of what is now Middleton Place. John Godfreys' lands were divided among his children about 1721, and they seem to have gradually parted with them, so that by 1750 there were none of the name on the river. The sons and their descendants moved into St. Bartholomew's Parish to the southward in Colleton County, on Godfrey's Savannah, and the Ashepoo River, where some of them seem to have continued to past the middle of the nineteenth century. Through a female descent viz. Elizabeth Godfrey who married Charles Hill a part of Godfrey's land, viz. the Hillsborough

[164] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 211.

plantation continued in her descendants the Linings until 1834. Richard Godfrey's lands seem to have passed to John Baker before 1724.

THE BELLINGERS

The second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger acquired the Stony Point plantation at Ashley Ferry on the north bank in 1728. Though his wife Elizabeth daughter of Shem Butler he also held the Springfield plantation on the opposite side of the river. The main Bellinger estates seem always to have been to the southward, on Stono River, Ashepoo River and in Granville County, but the second Landgrave, and his eldest male descendants seem to have made the Stony Point place their country home and place of residence, until its final division and sale in 1834 after the Springfield property had been already disposed of. With the sale of Stony Point they parted with all holdings on Ashley River.

THE CANTEYS

George Cantey the first immigrant at first received grants near Old Charles Town on the south bank. He soon moved to the north bank where a number of grants were made to Canteys. William Cantey received in 1695, a grant for 1170 acres on the river which afterwards formed part of the White House and Ashley Wood plantations and two grants in 1712 for 500 acres each higher up the river afterwards part of Windsor Hill. George Cantey received himself four grants aggregating 2010 acres. These grants were not directly on the river but as called in the old grants "inland" plantations. Captain John Cantey the son of George Cantey received a grant in 1696 for 400 acres on the river afterwards a part of Cedar Grove. The Canteys seem to have drifted north (not south, like most of the migrating families) first to Santee, then across the river into St. Marks, and finally to Pine Tree Hill afterwards known as Camden. Before 1800 all their possessions on the Ashley River had passed from them. So completely had their identification with the Ashley River been lost that the writer was once informed by a member of the family that Camden was the point of their first settlement. Yet it was while living on Ashley River that William Cantey and John Cantey held the military commands which placed their names on the page of the Province's early history.

THE FULLERS

The Fullers long held estates on both banks of the river. The second William Fuller owned "Pierponts" and "Fullers" and "Millbrook" on the south bank and "Maryville" on the north bank. His grandson Whitmarsh Fuller owned "Fetteressa" and his grandson Benjamin Fuller owned "Ashley Bluff" on the north bank and his grandson Thomas Fuller at one time owned "Schieveling" on the south bank. William Fuller and his descendants also owned lands further south on the Stono in St. Andrews, and also in St. Paul's Parish. They gradually died out, or sold their lands, the only descendants of the name so far as the writer knows being the descendants of his grandsons Thomas and Benjamin, sons of Richard Fuller. Thomas Fuller the son of this last Thomas moved to Beaufort County and disposed of his lands on Ashley River, and at the death of his half brother Benjamin Fuller, his lands in St. Andrews, near Stono, were sold off about 1843 and the Fuller name disappeared from Ashley River.

THE BULLS

The Bulls remained on Ashley River fron 1676 until about 1871. Ashley Hall was the county seat and residence of the elder branch. They never spread out on Ashley River. The Ashley Hall estate remained substantially as granted to the immigrant Stephen Bull. His son Lieut. Governor William Bull purchased very valuable properties to the southward in Granville County from which his income seems to have been mainly derived and Ashley Hall was the residence and home of the elder line.

THE FITCHES

The Fitches were early settlers, and held lands on each side of the river but for three generations only. They also acquired properties and moved southward into the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Bartholomew. By 1740 they seem to have disappeared from Ashley River. They are no descendants of the name now living so far as the writer has any information of the family.

THE BUTLERS

The family of Thomas Butler continued in the name on the river for but two generations. The sons of Shem Butler seem both to have shifted to Granville County. With the sale of Tipseeboo by the Executors of Richard Butler, and the death of William Butler the owner of Schieveling, the name ceased on the river. Mrs. Mary Hyrne a daughter of Richard Butler afterwards reacquired Tipseeboo, and a part of it continued in her Baker descendants until after the middle of the 19th century.

THE BAKERS

The Bakers of Archdale continued to hold the Archdale property in the name longer than any other family on the river known to the writer viz. from 1681 until after 1900. Their holdings became restricted, for at one time that Baker family held "Childs," "Chatsworth", "Spring Farm" and "Bakers" as well as the Archdale properties, but after about 1760 the family holdings were limited to Archdale. Nor did they spread out any more on the river, or seem to increase in estate. They are the most striking instance of permanency in holdings and means among the settlers on the river.

THE DRAYTONS

The Draytons still continue on the river on the holdings acquired by them but the lands held by them were all acquired from former grantees and were not originally granted to Draytons. Like the Bulls they acquired valuable properties to the southward in Granville County, but continued to make their residences and homes on their estates on Ashley River. Thomas Drayton son of the Honourable John Drayton towards the end of the eighteenth century largely increased his holdings on the river, which again were disposed of by his grandson the late Reverend John G. Drayton so that their present holdings are restricted to the Drayton Hall property and a portion of Magnolia.

THE CATTELLS

The Cattells like the Bakers were strictly of Ashley River, except that the large Cattell holdings extended back from the river across

the Parish of St. George into the adjoining Parish of St. Paul. The original immigrant John Cattell received grants for a large amount of land, and his son William Cattell the wealthy man of the family, seems to have acquired from his brothers most of their shares, and also added largely by purchase to his holdings, so that his sons and grandsons were by far the predominant, in extent, of the land owners of that part of Ashley River. At the death of his grandson Lieut. Col. William Cattell the disintegration of the family properties began and after the death of his great-grandson William Cattell the name ceased on the river and the last Cattell land on the river was sold away by his devisees in 1859.

THE IZARDS

The Izards were of all the families on the river the most conspicuous holders of homes and country seats. An idea of the extent of their interests may be acquired from the list of the landed properties on the river or in its near vicinity at one time or another owned by them viz:

Cobley Tract	500	Acres
Izard's Cow Pen	5720	"
Joseph Izard's	1474	"
Mount Boone	1190	"
Fairspring	479	"
Cedar Grove	2419	"
Spring Farm	441	"
Childs	230	"
Izards Camp	1180	"
Stock Prior	754	"
Schieveling	1056	"
Cow Savannah	572	"
Round Savannah	879	"
Walnut Hill	820	"
The Villa	511	"
Jack Savannah	1040	"

Add to these the lands of Ralph Izard of the "Elms" a few miles away on the head of Goose Creek aggregating there 4283 acres.

From this will appear how deeply rooted this family seemed in the soil. Today the name of Izard does not exist as holding land

in the section. Of all these estates a portion of but one, Jack Savannah, is in the hands of a descendant through a female line. As has been stated in the account of Schieveling wherever this family of Izards established a home, it was marked by a fine residence and grounds and gardens of taste and beauty. They held valuable properties also to the southward but continued for many years to cultivate and utilize their Ashley River properties and accumulated in the ante revolutionary era large fortunes. They were a low country family, who were strictly planters, and an investigation of their former estates shows with what care, skill, intelligence and industry they developed and utilized their lands, and in what a degree of education and intellectual refinement they maintained themselves.

THE MIDDLETONS

The first Middleton who settled on the river was Henry Middleton son of Governor Arthur Middleton of "The Oaks" on Goose Creek who married in 1740 Miss Williams the heiress of a large landowner. Henry Middleton and his descendants added to their holdings until at this date it is the largest private estate on the river, and known as Middleton Place. It is still in the hands of a descendant in the female line and is the only place on the river (except Archdale proper) which continues in its entirety in the hands of a descendant of the original grantee.

THE BLAKES

The original home and place of settlement of the Blakes was on the Stono River. Joseph Blake the grandson of the immigrant accquired the Newington property through his mother a daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell. He himself acquired the property on the Cypress afterwards added to by his son Daniel. The Blake family held these properties until 1837 when they were sold away. The Blakes were also a wealthy family of planters and held valuable landed properties elsewhere, and after the death of Mrs. Daniel Blake in 1792 seem not to have lived at Newington for any extended period.

THE WARINGS

The Warings were among the earliest settlers on the upper Ashley. They still remain there, although not on the grants to the original Benjamin Waring. On the north side of the river they spread out owning all the original grants to Benjamin Waring aggregating 3370 acres and the eventual additions to Waring's Cypress and Corn Hill. In addition they owned a number of properties between Westo Savannah and the Edisto River in the section commonly known as Beech Hill. The Pine Hill plantation the home and residence of the descendants of Thomas Waring the eldest son of the original Benjamin Waring was granted to Thomas Waring on 28 June, 1711. It has ever since continued in the name. The Pine Hill place is partly in the Parish of St. Paul and that of St. George Dorchester. On the upper Ashley the Warings are the only instance of such continued retention of property in the male descent.

THE POSTELLS

The Postells were all descendants of Jean Postell a French Huguenot immigrant who was in the Province as early as 1696. They also spread out and at one time possessed several plantations on the Cypress Swamp. Towards the end of the eighteenth century they gradually disposed of their holdings and drifted to the southward and there has not been for many years any Postell ownership in that section. The Postells are also an illustration of how land holding families appeared to increase and spread out and then shrink away, lose their properties and disappear from their original territory.

THE SANDERS

William Sanders acquired quite a number of grants and his descendants continued for near a century to maintain at least some of their holdings. They also drifted to the southward and disappear from the Ashley River section about the same time as the Postells, side by side with whom they had settled there.

To one who knows of the people and the country as does the writer, to ride through it all, through the old grown up avenues,

over the old fields, about the abandoned gardens and grounds, and stand on the mounds of broken brick which mark the sites of once hospitable and happy homes is veritably to move among a land of ghosts.

This complete abandonment of lands and homes is not all recent, much of it on the upper Ashley preceded the war between the States and was largely economic and for reasons of health, but the great blow which destroyed the fabric and method of life, economic and social which was the result of two centuries of growth, and the stroke which blasted the Ashley River region as a whole beyond the possibility of the resuscitation of its ancient life, and its ancient people, was the war of 1861–1865.